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NORTH CAROLINA'S CHANGING POPULATION:

A LOOK AT THREE DECADES

Adam Clarke Davis

and

William B. Clifford

Department of Sociology and Anthropology
School of Agriculture and Life Sciences
North Carolina Agricultural Research Service
North Carolina State University
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INTRODUCTION

For any nation, state, county, city, or other geopolitical unit, one of the most significant events is population change. Of particular importance today is population redistribution. With birth rates now at a low level, the concern is less with the impact of high fertility on available space and more with issues related to where people live. Recent changes in population distribution should be examined because such shifts are likely to have important policy implications. In an era of low fertility, population redistribution is brought about largely through migration. Some of the potentially adverse consequences of population change may be averted through effective planning, but these plans must be based on knowledge of the patterns of migration among different geographical areas.

The consequences of shifts in population depend on whether the area is growing or declining. Growing areas often experience increased economic activity which may result in larger tax bases so that public services can be maintained and/or expanded without an increase in taxes. Of course, growth areas that already have intense concentrations of population may experience increased burdens on services and potentially more interpersonal conflict, but simultaneously provide a large pool of labor. Areas losing population or experiencing slow population growth are often confronted with the problem of increasing taxes and/or reducing services.

This report focuses on population change and the components of change--natural increase and net migration[1]--for North Carolina and its regions and counties. With information gathered from each decennial census and the registration of births and deaths, estimates were prepared for three decades: 1950-1960, 1960-1970 and 1970-1980. Emphasis is placed on the amount of change in population, what contributed to the change, where it occurred and some of the effects the changes may have. Since considerable interest has developed about recent changes in the nation's metropolitan and nonmetropolitan growth patterns, some attention will be given to these patterns for North Carolina.

STATE SUMMARY

North Carolina's population has increased steadily from the earliest census until the most recent--increasing from 393,751 in 1790 to 1,617,949 in 1890 to 5,874,429 in 1980.

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[1]Natural increase refers to the difference between the number of births and the number of deaths. The difference between the number of persons migrating into a particular area and the number of persons migrating from the area represents net migration. Thus, migration may be either positive, i.e., in-migration, or negative, i.e., out-migration. Likewise, natural increase may be positive or negative--births may exceed deaths or deaths may exceed births. Generally, in the past, a positive natural increase has been the pattern of Change. Annexation of territory (or boundary changes) represents another factor in population change. Analysis of population data must reflect the change by adjusting the data or by a notational system indicating the affected places. In this report, where boundary changes occurred, population data were adjusted and noted.

But the rate of growth has varied widely decade by decade, reflecting in part various social, economic, and political conditions. Two periods show extremely slow rates of increase--the decade ending in 1830 when the increase was 2.1 percent and that of the 1860's with a 7.9 percent increase. There have also been two periods of very large relative increases in number of people. For the decade which ended in 1880, North Carolina's population increased by 30.7 percent[2] and between 1920 and 1930, a change of 23.9 percent was recorded. Except for those times, the rate of change has been fairly steady, varying only a few percentage points. Between 1930 and 1970, for example, the average rate of increase per decade was approximately 12.5 percent.

Between 1970 and 1980, North Carolina's population increased by 790,018 people or 15.5 percent. This was the largest increase in numbers of people during a single decade ever experienced by the state and the largest percentage increase since the decade ending with 1930.

Two factors combined to bring about this rate of change--a net natural increase of 7.8 percent and a net in-migration of 7.7 percent. The latter figure is especially significant since it marks the first time since the Depression that more people have moved in than moved out of North Carolina.[3] Between 1950 and 1960, for example, it is estimated that net out-migration slightly exceeded 331,000 people, a loss of 8.2 percent. In the decade of 1960 to 1970, there was a net out-migration of slightly more than 67,000 people, a 1.5 percent loss. This represented a significant reduction in the absolute and relative level of out-migration. By the 1970's, more people moved into the state than left with a net in-migration of 393,000 persons representing a 7.7 percent increase. This seems especially significant since the rate of natural increase has declined in recent years. In other words, the rate of increase in the state's population would have been greater with the gain in net in-migration had it not been for the decline in births.

As would be expected, the pattern of growth through the state was not even. Figures 1, 2, and 3 show the regional and county variations in the percent change in population during the period under consideration. (A detailed summary of these changes is found in Appendix B.) In the past decade, only three of the 100 counties experienced a net population loss. This represents a marked change from previous time periods. Between 1950 and 1960, 39 counties lost population; and between 1960 and 1970, 37 counties showed net decreases in numbers of

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[2]These rates should be interpreted with caution. There have been a number of questions raised about the adequacy of early censuses, especially that of 1870 where serious undercounting was reported.

[3]For a discussion of these trends see: C. Horace Hamilton, "Net Migration to and from North Carolina and North Carolina Counties from 1940 to 1950," Progress Report RS 18, North Carolina State College, September 1953, "Net Migration by Color, Sex and Age for North Carolina and for Each County by Color: 1950 to 1960," Public Health Statistics Section, North Carolina State Board of Health, Raleigh, September 1961; William B. Clifford and A. Clarke Davis, "Population Change for North Carolina and North Carolina Counties, 1950-1960 and 1960-1970: Estimates of Net Migration and Natural Increase," Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Progress Report SOC 54, 1971, Agricultural Experiment Station, North Carolina State University, Raleigh.

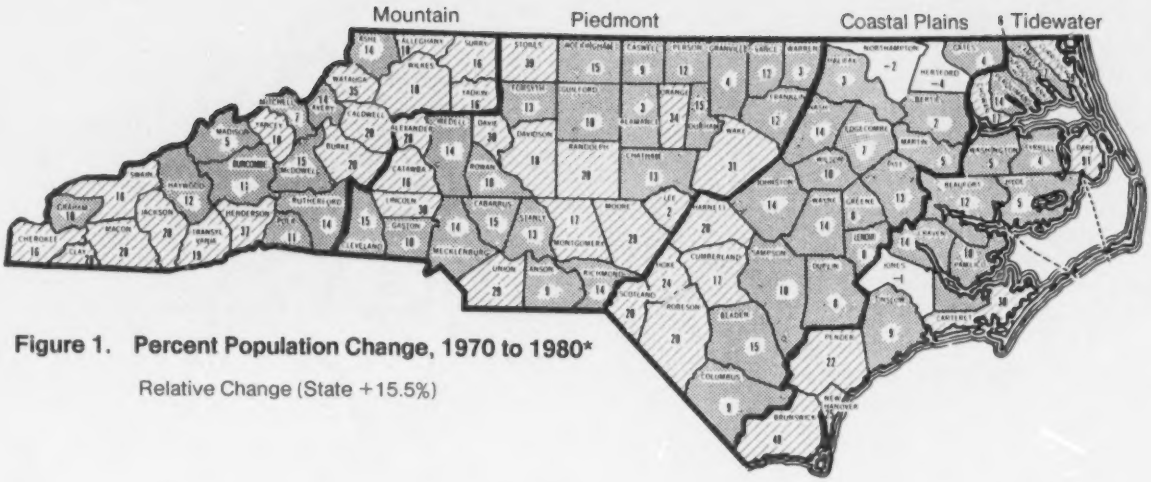

Figure 1. Percent Population Change, 1970 to 1980*

Relative Change (State +15.5%)

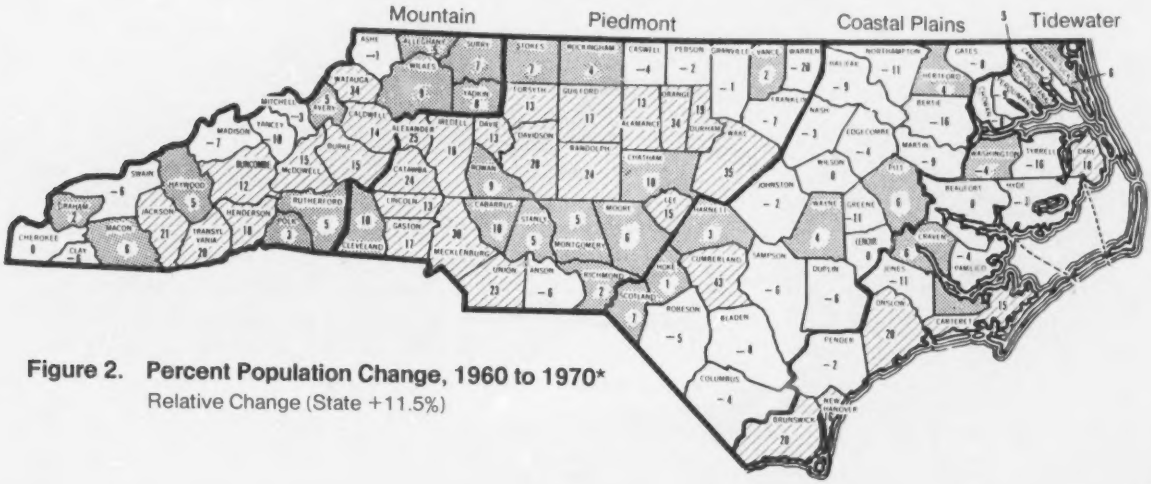

Figure 2. Percent Population Change, 1960 to 1970*

Relative Change (State +11.5%)

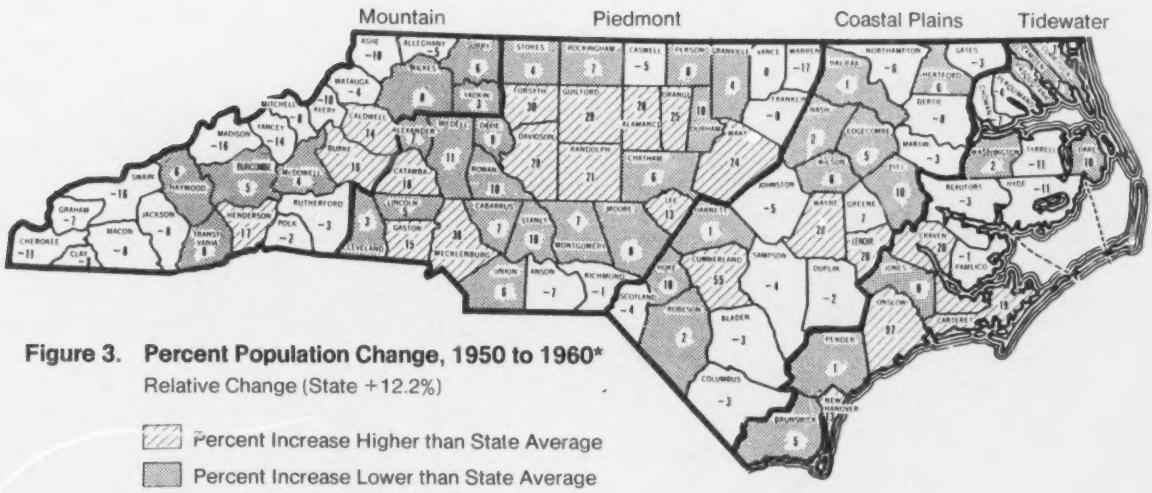

Figure 3. Percent Population Change, 1950 to 1960*

Relative Change (State +12.2%)

Percent Increase Higher than State Average

Percent Increase Lower than State Average

Percent Decrease

*Rates are expressed as percentage of population at beginning of decade.

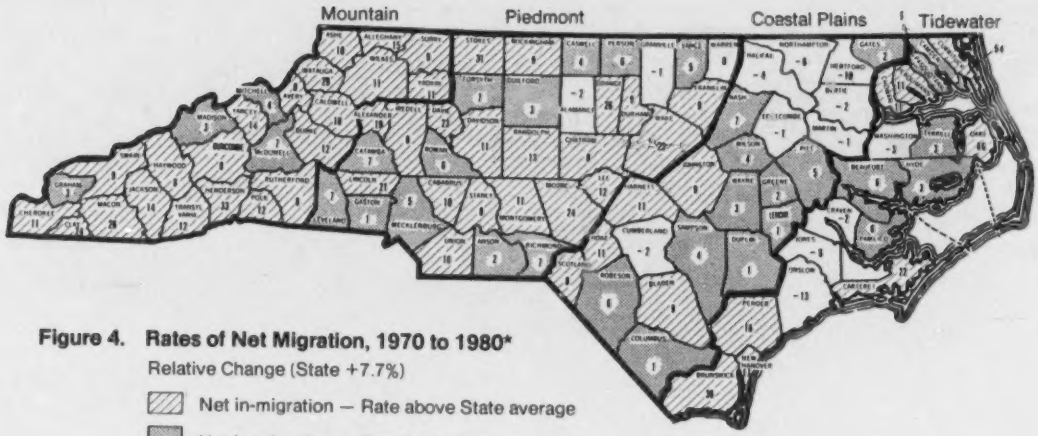

Figure 4. Rates of Net Migration, 1970 to 1980*

Relative Change (State +7.7%)

- Net in-migration — Rate above State average
- Net in-migration — Rate below State average
- Net out-migration

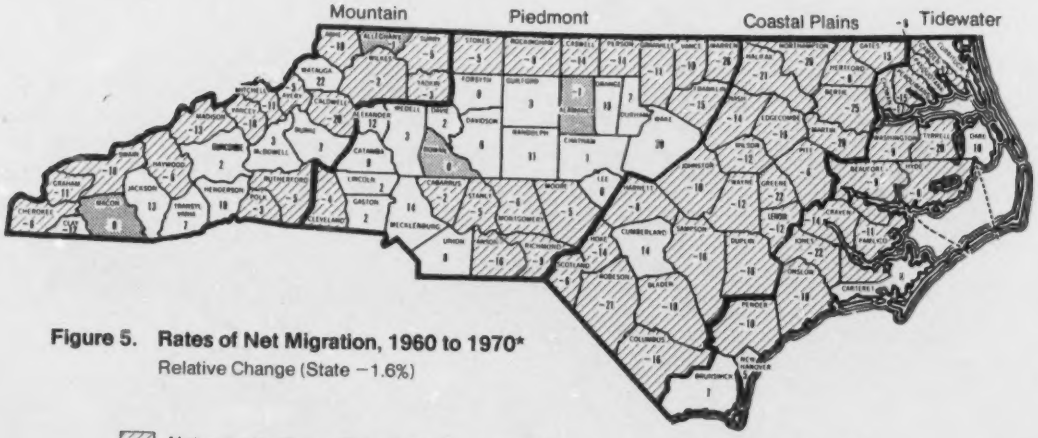

Figure 5. Rates of Net Migration, 1960 to 1970*

Relative Change (State −1.6%)

- Net out-migration — Rate above State average
- Net out-migration — Rate below State average
- Net in-migration

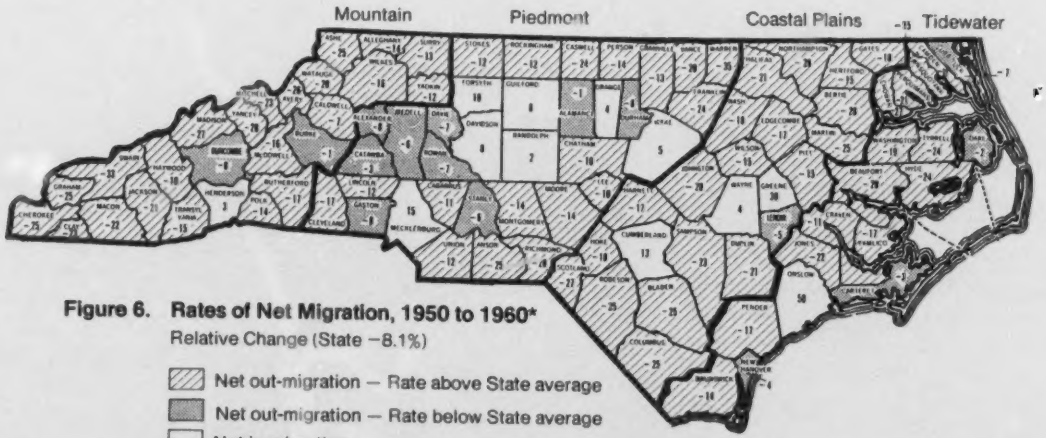

Figure 6. Rates of Net Migration, 1950 to 1960*

Relative Change (State −8.1%)

- Net out-migration — Rate above State average
- Net out-migration — Rate below State average
- Net in-migration

*Rates are expressed as percentage of population at beginning of decade.

people. In the 1950's, these counties were concentrated in the two Eastern regions and the Mountain region. There was a notable reduction of such counties in the Mountain region during the 1960's. The Piedmont region remained unchanged and the East continued to show heavy population loss. By the decade of the 1970's, only Eastern regions had any counties experiencing a net loss of population.

GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS

Differential growth patterns among the four geographic regions in the state have been evident for some time. Table 1 shows the regional variations in population change for each of the three decades. One striking feature of the data presented in Table 1 is the remarkable similarity in the relative increases in population in the Mountain, Piedmont, and Tidewater regions as contrasted with the other decades shown. Moreover, each of these regions grew at a faster rate than the state. The relative change in population in the Coastal Plains region was slightly less than that for the state. In the earlier decades, considerable variability existed in the rates of change, even though all regions experienced growth. Only the Piedmont region had rates of change exceeding the rates for the state for all three time periods.

While rates of population change appear to be converging, the differential effect of migration continues to be in evidence. However, one consistent pattern is that all regions shifted from net out-migration in the 1950 to 1960 decade to net in-migration in the 1970 to 1980 decade. In the 1960's only the Piedmont region experiences net in-migration. That each region has experienced a change in the direction of net migration is clear, but that the rate varies widely is also evident. For instance in the 1970 to 1980 period, the Mountain region had the highest net in-migration rate at roughly 12.0 percent and the Coastal Plains had the lowest rate at 2.0 percent. From 1950 to 1960 the Coastal Plains had a net out-migration rate of nearly -16.0 percent (highest) and the Piedmont's rate was approximately -3.0 percent (lowest). During the three decade period, the Mountain region exhibited the widest variation, ranging from a net out-migration of almost 14.0 percent during the 1950 to 1960 decade to a net in-migration of nearly 12.0 percent in the most recent decade. It is also interesting to note that in the 1970 to 1980 period, migration accounted for more than half the growth in the Mountain and Piedmont regions whereas in the Coastal Plain and Tidewater regions natural increase contributed more to growth. In the previous decades, all regions, except the Piedmont in the 1960's, would have lost population due to out-migration had it not been for the high rates of natural increase. It seems reasonable to suggest that migration has become increasingly significant in both overall growth and redistribution of people in the regions of the state.

COUNTIES

Over the years, population censuses have shown considerable variability in the rates of change for the counties of the State of North Carolina. Especially evident have been extreme differences in the patterns of net migration as shown in Figures 4 through 6. During the 1950-1960 decade, for example, only 11 of the 100 counties had a net migration gain. In the next decade, 1960-1970, 30 experienced net in-migration. As of the most recent census, 83 of the 100 counties experienced a net in-migration of people. The other 17 had a net out-migration, but at a much lower rate than that of previous decades. Of the counties having migration losses over the 30 year period, 33 had losses of 20 percent or more in the decade of the

Table 1. Change in Resident Population and Net Migration by Geographical Region: 1950 to 1980. Rates are expressed as percentage of population at beginning of decade.

Geographical Regions	Population Count 1980	Population Count 1970	1970 to 1980 Net Change Amount	Net Change Rate	Natural Increase Amount	Natural Increase Rate	Net Migration Amount	Net Migration Rate
State Total	5,874,429	5,084,411	790,018	+15.5	396,512	+ 7.8	393,506	+ 7.7
Mountain	981,356	761,735	129,621	+17.0	40,256	+ 5.3	89,365	+11.7
Piedmont	3,127,197	2,694,353	432,844	+16.1	189,185	+ 7.0	243,659	+ 9.1
Coastal Plains	1,303,685	1,161,668	142,017	+12.2	113,865	+ 9.8	28,152	+ 2.4
Tidewater	552,191	466,655	85,536	+18.3	53,203	+11.4	32,333	+ 6.9

Geographical Regions	Population Count 1970	Population Count 1960	1960 to 1970 Net Change Amount	Net Change Rate	Natural Increase Amount	Natural Increase Rate	Net Migration Amount	Net Migration Rate
State Total	5,084,411	4,552,653	531,758	+11.7	564,246	+13,2	- 67,512	- 1.5
Mountain	761,735	695,645	66,090	+ 9.5	72,501	+10.4	- 6,411	- 0.9
Piedmont	2,694,353	2,309,692	384,661	+16.6	302,810	+13.1	+ 81,851	+ 3.5
Coastal Plains	1,161,668	1,122,558	39,110	+ 3.5	158,900	+14.2	-119,790	-10.7
Tidewater	466,655	424,758	41,897	+ 9.9	65,059	+15.4	- 23,162	- 5.5

Geographical Regions	Population Count 1960	Population Count 1950	1950 to 1960 Net Change Amount	Net Change Rate	Natural Increase Amount	Natural Increase Rate	Net Migration Amount	Net Migration Rate
State Total	4,552,653	4,061,929	490,724	+12.1	822,213	+20.3	-331,489	- 8.2
Mountain	695,645	683,931	11,714	+ 1.7	106,325	+15.5	- 94,611	-13.8
Piedmont	2,309,692	1,976,957	332,735	+16.8	387,447	+19.6	- 54,712	- 2.8
Coastal Plains	1,225,558	1,040,023	82,535	+ 7.9	244,200	+23.4	-161,665	-15.5
Tidewater	424,758	361,018	63,740	+17.6	84,241	+23.3	- 20,501	- 5.7

fifties, eight had losses as great as in the sixties decade and none in the most recent decade.

The ten counties losing more heavily by migration during the last three decades are shown by the following lists:

1950 to 1960

Warren	-34.6
Swain	-33.0
Greene	-30.5
Bertie	-28.4
Yancey	-28.4
Scotland	-27.3
Chowan	-27.2
Madison	-27.2
Avery	-26.3
Northampton	-25.6

1960 to 1970

Warren	-26.4
Bertie	-25.4
Northampton	-23.7
Greene	-22.4
Jones	-21.5
Halifax	-21.0
Robeson	-20.7
Tyrrell	-20.3
Martin	-19.9
Caldwell	-19.6

1970 to 1980

Onslow	-13.1
Hertford	-10.2
Northampton	- 6.5
Jones	- 6.1
Halifax	- 3.8
Washington	- 2.9
Craven	- 2.2
Cumberland	- 1.9
Alamance	- 1.8
Bertie	- 1.6

There had been four counties which experienced net out-migration during the two previous decades, but by the end of the most recent decade, this number had diminished to one. Most important, perhaps, has been the decline in rates of out-migration among these counties in which it is found. Between 1950 and 1960, the net out-migration rate among the ten counties having the highest rate ranged from -34.6 percent to -25.6 percent; during the 1960's the range was from -26.4 percent to -19.6 percent; but, between 1970 and 1980 the range was from -13.1 percent to -1.6 percent. The majority of the counties losing population are rural and agricultural and for the most part are located in the eastern part of the state. It is clear from the above that net out-migration is not presently as large a factor in determining the pattern of population growth in North Carolina counties.

The ten counties gaining most by net migration decade by decade for the last three decades are shown in the following lists:

1950 to 1960

Onslow	+49.9
Mecklenburg	+14.6
Cumberland	+12.9
Forsyth	+10.1
Davidson	+ 8.1
Guilford	+ 8.1
Wake	+ 4.8
Wayne	+ 4.5
Orange	+ 4.0
Henderson	+ 2.8

1960 to 1970

Watauga	+22.4
Wake	+20.2
Orange	+17.4
Cumberland	+14.3
Mecklenburg	+14.2
Jackson	+12.7
Alexander	+12.4
Randolph	+11.1
Dare	+10.4
Henderson	+ 9.5

1970 to 1980

Dare	+86.7
Currituck	+33.7
Brunswick	+35.8
Henderson	+33.4
Stokes	+31.1
Watauga	+28.8
Macon	+26.2
Orange	+25.7
Clay	+24.4
Moore	+24.2

Orange and Henderson Counties have been in this list of top percentage gainers from in-migration for all three of the decades surveyed. Watauga and Dare Counties have shown high rates of in-migration for the last two decades. Mecklenburg and Cumberland Counties were found among the top gainers during the first two decades, but not during the last. In the most recent decade, Dare and Currituck Counties had the highest rates of in-migration, 86.0 and 53.6 percent respectively. Since these are coastal counties with small populations, this rate of in-migration portends special problems, especially if the movement continues. Except for the continuous growth counties, those experiencing high rates of in-migration have varied over the decades, but have tended to be part of a metropolitan area; have resort facilities, industry, educational facilities, or a combination of these within or adjacent to their boundaries. It is important to note, however, that the rates of in-migration among the top ten counties have increased steadily over the decades. In addition, far more counties are showing patterns of net in-migration than in previous decades.

POPULATION GROWTH IN METROPOLITAN AND NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS

Throughout much of our history, there has been a continuous migration of people from rural to urban areas of the country. By the middle of the 1960's much of the potential for such migration had passed. For the first time in some 160 years, the population growth rate in the United States was higher in rural areas than in metropolitan areas.[4] Preliminary counts from the 1980 census indicate that nonmetropolitan areas grew in population by 15 percent from 1970 to 1980 (Table 2). This compares with a 10 percent increase for metropolitan areas and an 11 percent increase for the nation as a whole. In absolute terms, the number of people in nonmetropolitan areas increased from 50 million in 1970 to 57 million by 1980. This includes a net of at least 4 million people who moved in from metropolitan areas and abroad (Beale, 1981).

Between 1970 and 1980 all regions of the United States participated in the renewed population growth in rural areas and small towns. Nonmetropolitan growth was most rapid in the West, averaging better than 30 percent. With the exception of the South, the nonmetropolitan population in each region grew at a faster pace than the metropolitan. In the South, the metropolitan population increased by 21 percent and the nonmetropolitan by 17 percent. However, both were above the corresponding national averages.

The metropolitan areas in North Carolina grew more rapidly than nonmetropolitan areas, a pattern similar to, but at slightly lower rates than that of the Southern region. The 24 metropolitan counties in the state were estimated to have gained 16 percent in their population during this interval while nonmetropolitan counties gained by nearly 15 percent.

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[4]For this report, the term metropolitan area will refer to Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. As defined by the U. S. Census, a SMSA has one or more central counties containing the main population concentration of at least 50,000 inhabitants. It also includes other counties which are economically and socially linked with the central counties.

Table 2. Population Change by Metropolitan Status, United States, Southern Region and North Carolina: 1970 to 1980. (Population and net migration figures are rounded to the nearest thousand.)

Population	United States	South	North Carolina
Total			
1980	226,504	75,350	5,874
1970	203,302	62,813	5,084
Pct. change 1970-80	11.4	20.0	15.5
Metropolitan*			
1980	169,405	50,353	3,097
1970	153,693	41,469	2,663
Pct. change 1970-80	10.2	21.4	16.3
Nonmetropolitan			
1980	57,100	24,997	2,777
1970	49,608	21,344	2,421
Pct. change 1970-80	15.1	17.1	14.7

*Metropolitan status as of 1981.

To determine whether growth in nonmetropolitan areas represents suburban spillover, the nonmetropolitan counties of the state have been classified as those adjacent to metropolitan areas and those which are not adjacent. For the state, nonmetropolitan counties adjacent to urgan centers increased more rapidly than nonmetropolitan counties not adjacent to urban centers, 16 percent compared to 12 percent (Table 3). The growth in nonadjacent counties, many of which are beyond effective commuter zones, represents a pattern other than urban expansion. However, the growth in nonadjacent counties does not reach the level of growth either in metropolitan areas or in adjacent nonmetropolitan counties.

The nature of changes in the growth pattern of metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas may be ilustrated by estimates of net migration. North Carolina gained approximately 374,000 people through net in-migration between 1970 and 1980 (Table 4). This is in contrast to a net loss of some 68,000 during the preceding decade. This shift is a result of both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas experiencing net in-migration. During this period, the metropolitan areas of the state gained 207,000 persons through in-migration. In nonmetropolitan areas of the state, a rather startling change occurred. In the decade of the sixties, nonmetropolitan areas lost an average of 21,000 people a year. This annual loss changed to a net increase of nearly 17,000 persons on the average since 1970, a population shift of some significance. This shift resulted in a major reversal of the long-term trend of loss of people through net out-migration. This becomes even more significant because the rates of natural increase declined over the last two decades for both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

Whether these trends will continue cannot be answered definitively; however, several conditions suggest that it will continue in the immediate future. (For a more detailed

Table 3. Nonmetropolitan Population Change by Adjacency Status, North Carolina: 1970 to 1980.

Nonmetro adjacent* Counties	
1980	1,643,321
1970	1,412,393
Pct. change 1970-80	16.4
Nonmetro nonadjacent Counties	
1980	1,133,376
1970	1,008,923
Pct. change 1970-80	12.3

*Nonmetropolitan counties adjacent to Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

Table 4. Net Migration and Natural Increase by Metropolitan Status, North Carolina, 1960 to 1980.

	Net Migration	Natural Increase
Total		
1970-80	374,319 (7.4)	416,000 (8.1)
1960-70	- 67,512 (-1.5)	599,000 (13.2)
Metropolitan*		
1970-80	206,974 (7.8)	228,000 (8.5)
1960-70	140,828 (6.4)	327,000 (13.2)
Nonmetropolitan		
1970-80	167,346 (6.9)	189,000 (7.8)
1960-70	-208,340 (-8.8)	272,000 (11.5)

*Metropolitan status as of 1981.

discussion, see: Beale, 1975; Fuguitt and Beale, 1976; Fuguitt, Lichter and Beale, 1981; McCarthy and Morrison, 1979.) First, the emergence of retirement and recreation areas has attracted many retired persons to rural areas. Growth in retirement and recreation counties also stimulates in-migration of younger people because of increased economic activity and the demand or services. Second, decentralization of manufacturing and an increase in trade and service producing industries has improved the capability of rural areas to rtain as well as attract people. Another factor contributing to change in nonmetropolitan areas is the growth of state colleges, universities, junior colleges, and vocation-technical schools. Even though enrollments may decline in the future due to small birth cohorts, counties containing such facilities are expected to continue to gain population. The development of educational facilities permit people to attend local schools rather than going elsewhere and makes the area itself more attractive to industry. Finally, where people choose to live has become of increased importance. Studies show that the majority of people prefer to live in nonmetropolitan areas; yet, few want to live more than a short drive from a city (Christenson, 1978; Dillman, 1979; Long and Hansen, 1979; Zuiches, 1980). Apparently, people want the services of a city and the spaciousness of the country.

SUMMARY AND IMPLICATIONS

On the basis of the data presented, it is clear that important variations in the patterns of population change have occurred in North Carolina. The state's population grew at a faster rate during the 1970 to 1980 decade than it had in the previous two decades. This growth occurred despite the continuous reduction in births over the 30 year period. With a smaller number of births, one would have anticipated slower growth had it not been for the reversal of the long-term pattern of net out-migration from the state. This shift to net in-migration accounts for the increase in the rate of growth.

Similar trends may be emerging for many of the counties in the state. For instance, more counties had relative increases higher than that for the state during the 1970 to 1980 decade than was the case for previous decades --40 counties as compared with 30. Nevertheless, most of the growth in the population of the state came from counties with relative increases less than the average for the state. A parallel situation may be seen in counties experiencing net out-migration. The number of counties that experienced net out-migration dropped from 70 in the 1960 to 1970 decade to only 16 in the most recent period. It is also significant that in the decade of the sixties 37 of the 70 counties which experienced net out-migration also had a net loss of population whereas in the 1970 to 1980 decade only 3 of the 16 counties experienced both net out-migration and net population declines.

Some interesting shifts were evident in the regional growth patterns of the state. Two of the geographic regions--the Piedmont and the Mountain --had relative increases above the state's average for the 1970-80 period. In the previous decade, only the Piedmont region had a higher rate of growth. It is also important to note that the Piedmont was the only region in the 1960 to 1970 decade to experience net in-migration. In the last decade, all regions experienced net in-migration.

It is apparent from the data presented that a new pattern of population redistribution is occurring in North Carolina as it is in the rest of the

country. Many nonmetropolitan areas have changed from population decline to population growth. This shift in nonmetropolitan growth is neither an artifact nor simply an extension of metropolitan growth. The growth in nonmetropolitan areas has been a manifestation of change in both urban and rural areas. The retention and attraction of people to rural areas is a result of both expansion of industry and tourism, and an increase in retired residents. Other factors affecting the change include an increased awareness of the problems of cities, unemployment and residential preferences.

Historically, the movement of people has been largely from farms. This large movement of persons has partially depopulated rural areas--a process which has obviously been halted to a great extent. The phenomenal growth of cities and towns in the state took place primarily because of the flow of population from the rural to urban districts. Today, movement from other urban areas contributes significantly to this growth. Both rural and urban areas of the state are receiving migrants form outside the state, including new residents as well as former residents returning to North Carolina (Perkinson, 1980).

The changes in population which occurred in North Carolina during the past decade promise to continue to have considerable impact on the state. Predictions about future trends are difficult to make and population experts exhibit caution when making them. Yet, it seems reasonable, on the basis of the analysis of trends presented here, to say that the state will continue to grow and to experience net inmigration. Careful attention should be given, however, to specific subareas of the state currently experiencing rapid growth or sustained decline. The impact of migration on community services, social relationships, and environmental resources may be severe in these areas.

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APPENDIX A

Methods and Limitations

The components of population change shown here were based on the 1950, 1960, 1970 and 1980 Censuses of Population and on data obtained from the National Center for Health Statistics of the United States Public Health Service and the North Carolina State Center for Health Statistics. Registered births and deaths by area of residence were utilized. The data on births for the 1950 to 1960 decade were corrected for under-registration. Data published since 1960 were no longer corrected for under-registration because of the completeness of reporting. No separate adjustments were made for incomplete reporting of deaths as it is believed to be extremely small. Moreover, the extent to which deaths are under-registered is unknown.

The estimates of net migration for the decades under consideration were obtained as residuals by subtracting natural increase (birth minus deaths) from the change in the resident population between 1950 and 1960, 1960 and 1970, and 1970 and 1980 as presented in the Censuses. In other words, the net migration to or from an area during a specified time period is equal to the population at the beginning of the period minus the population at the end of the period minus all births in the area plus all deaths in the area.

The "vital statistics residual method" used in the estimation of net migration in this report is the most direct one and requires the manipulation of very little information. Generally, the reliability of estimates of net migration obtained by this technique are greater than those produced by the more complex survival rates method, since actual vital statistics are used in this estimating procedure. Nevertheless, as a residual the estimates of net migration reflect errors in reporting births and deaths and in the relative completeness of the Censuses. It is assumed because of the time involved in making the necessary adjustments that the various types of errors may offset one another. Moreover, the errors are probably not large enough to invalidate the estimates of net migration.[5]

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[5]C. Horace Hamilton, Progress Report RS-18, September 1953.

APPENDIX B

Components of Change Tables

Table 1. Components of Change in the Resident Population and Net Migration, by Counties, North Carolina: 1970 to 1980*.

State and County	Population Count April 1, 1980	Population Count April 1, 1970	Net Change 1970 to 1980 Amount	Net Change 1970 to 1980 Rate	Components of Change 1970 to 1980a Births	Components of Change 1970 to 1980a Deaths	Net migration Amount	Net migration Rate
State Total	5,874,429	5,084,411	+790,018	+15.5	861,018	464,506	393,506	7.7
Alamance	99,136	96,502	+ 2,634	+ 2.7	12,847	8,478	-1,735	- 1.8
Alexander	24,999	19,466	+ 5,533	+28.4	3,459	1,703	3,777	19.4
Alleghany	9,587	8,134	+ 1,453	+17.9	1,242	1,013	1,224	15.0
Anson	25,562	23,488	+ 2,074	+ 8.8	4,039	2,553	588	2.5
Ashe	22,325	19,571	+ 2,754	+14.1	2,836	2,056	1,974	10.1
Avery	14,409	12,655	+ 1,754	+13.9	2,072	1,309	991	7.8
Beaufort	40,266	35,980	+ 4,286	+11.9	6,407	4,460	2,339	6.5
Bertie	21,024	20,528	+ 496	+ 2.4	3,319	2,503	- 320	- 1.6
Bladen	30,448	26,477	+ 3,971	+15.0	4,511	2,805	2,265	8.6
Brunswick	35,767	24,223	+ 11,544	+47.7	5,319	2,444	8,669	35.8
Buncombe	160,934	145,056	+ 15,878	+10.9	20,288	15,636	11,226	7.7
Burke	72,504	60,364	+ 12,140	+20.1	9,498	4,885	7,527	12.5
Cabarrus	85,895	74,629	+ 11,266	+15.1	11,190	7,093	7,169	9.6
Caldwell	67,746	56,699	+ 11,047	+19.5	9,990	4,718	5,775	10.2
Camden	5,829	5,453	+ 376	+ 6.9	798	595	173	3.2
Carteret	41,092	31,603	+ 9,489	+30.0	5,984	3,427	6,932	21.9
Caswell	20,705	19,055	+ 1,650	+ 8.7	2,731	1,786	705	3.7
Catawba	105,208	90,873	+ 14,335	+15.8	15,282	7,398	6,451	7.1
Chatham	33,415	29,554	+ 3,861	+13.1	4,300	2,899	2,460	8.3
Cherokee	18,933	16,330	+ 2,603	+15.9	2,596	1,772	1,779	10.9

Table 1. (Continued)

State and County	Population Count April 1, 1980	Population Count April 1, 1970	Net Change 1970 to 1980 Amount	Net Change 1970 to 1980 Rate	Components of Change 1970 to 1980a Births	Components of Change 1970 to 1980a Deaths	Net Migration Amount	Net Migration Rate
Chowan	12,558	10,764	+ 1,794	+16.7	1,838	1,257	1,213	11.3
Clay	6,619	5,180	+ 1,439	+27.8	762	586	1,263	24.4
Cleveland	83,435	72,556	+10,879	+15.0	12,609	6,934	5,204	7.2
Columbus	51,037	46,937	+ 4,100	+ 8.7	8,518	4,956	538	1.1
Craven	71,043	62,554	+ 8,489	+13.6	14,884	4,997	-1,398	- 2.2
Cumberland	247,160	212,042	+35,118	+16.6	51,078	12,009	-3,951	- 1.9
Currituck	11,089	6,976	+ 4,113	+59.0	1,311	942	3,744	53.7
Dare	13,377	6,995	+ 6,382	+91.2	1,294	933	6,021	86.1
Davidson	113,162	95,627	+17,535	+18.3	14,986	7,765	10,314	10.8
Davie	24,599	18,855	+ 5,744	+30.5	3,074	1,726	4,396	23.3
Duplin	40,952	38,015	+ 2,937	+ 7.7	6,276	3,876	537	1.4
Durham	152,785	132,681	+20,104	+15.2	20,731	12,287	11,660	8.8
Edgecombe	55,988	52,341	+ 3,647	+ 7.0	9,128	5,213	- 268	- .5
Forsyth	243,683	215,118	+28,565	+13.3	31,952	19,103	15,716	7.3
Franklin	30,055	26,820	+ 3,235	+12.1	3,736	2,960	2,459	9.2
Gaston	162,568	148,415	+14,153	+ 9.5	25,168	12,774	1,759	1.2
Gates	8,875	8,524	+ 351	+ 4.1	1,114	962	199	2.3
Graham	7,217	6,562	+ 655	+10.0	1,046	602	211	3.2
Granville	33,995	32,762	+ 1,233	+ 3.8	4,487	3,120	- 134	- .4
Greene	16,117	14,967	+ 1,150	+ 7.7	2,174	1,286	262	1.8
Guilford	317,154	288,645	+28,509	+ 9.9	43,041	24,306	9,774	3.4
Halifax	55,286	53,884	+ 1,402	+ 2.6	9,284	5,861	-2,021	- 3.8
Harnett	59,570	49,667	+ 9,903	+19.9	9,500	5,155	5,558	11.2
Haywood	46,495	41,710	+ 4,785	+11.5	5,642	4,064	3,207	7.7
Henderson	58,580	42,804	+15,776	+36.9	6,690	5,205	14,291	33.4

Table 1. (Continued)

State and County	Population Count April 1, 1980	Population Count April 1, 1970	Net Change 1970 to 1980 Amount	Net Change 1970 to 1980 Rate	Components of Change 1970 to 1980a Births	Components of Change 1970 to 1980a Deaths	Net Migration Amount	Net Migration Rate
Hertford	23,368	24,439	- 1,071	- 4.4	3,714	2,279	-2,506	-10.2
Hoke	20,383	16,436	+ 3,947	+24.0	3,632	1,424	1,739	10.6
Hyde	5,873	5,571	+ 302	+ 5.4	820	696	178	3.2
Iredell	82,538	72,197	+10,341	+14.3	11,334	6,883	5,890	8.2
Jackson	25,811	21,593	+ 4,218	+19.5	2,981	1,903	3,140	14.5
Johnston	70,599	61,737	+ 8,862	+14.4	9,998	6,952	5,816	9.4
Jones	9,705	9,779	- 74	- 0.8	1,468	945	- 597	- 6.1
Lee	36,718	30,467	+ 6,251	+20.5	5,694	3,171	3,728	12.2
Lenoir	59,819	55,204	+ 4,615	+ 8.4	9,350	5,317	582	1.0
Lincoln	42,372	32,682	+ 9,690	+29.6	5,836	3,143	6,997	21.4
McDowell	35,135	30,648	+ 4,487	+14.6	5,197	2,724	2,014	6.6
Macon	20,178	15,788	+ 4,390	+27.8	2,087	1,826	4,129	26.2
Madison	16,827	16,003	+ 824	+ 5.1	2,005	1,707	526	3.3
Martin	25,948	24,730	+ 1,218	+ 4.9	4,098	2,601	- 279	- 1.1
Mecklenburg	404,270	354,656	+49,614	+14.0	58,756	27,690	18,548	5.2
Mitchell	14,428	13,447	+ 981	+ 7.3	1,780	1,404	605	4.5
Montgomery	22,469	19,267	+ 3,202	+16.6	3,305	2,197	2,094	10.9
Moore	50,505	39,048	+11,457	+29.3	6,660	4,653	9,450	24.2
Nash	67,153	59,122	+ 8,031	+13.6	10,034	6,173	4,170	7.0
New Hanover	103,471	82,996	+20,475	+24.7	14,690	8,396	14,181	17.1
Northampton	22,584	23,099	- 515	- 2.2	3,556	2,570	-1,501	- 6.5
Onslow	112,784	103,126	+ 9,658	+ 9.4	27,558	4,372	-13,528	-13.1
Orange	77,055	57,567	+19,488	+33.9	8,516	3,800	14,772	25.7
Pamlico	10,398	9,467	+ 931	+ 9.8	1,332	1,000	599	6.3
Pasquotank	28,462	26,824	+ 1,638	+ 6.1	4,161	2,767	244	.9

Table 1. (Continued)

State and County	Population Count April 1, 1980	Population Count April 1, 1970	Net Change 1970 to 1980 Amount	Net Change 1970 to 1980 Rate	Components of Change 1970 to 1980a Births	Components of Change 1970 to 1980a Deaths	Components of Change 1970 to 1980a Net Migration Amount	Components of Change 1970 to 1980a Net Migration Rate
Pender	22,215	18,149	+ 4,066	+22.4	3,103	1,976	2,939	16.2
Perquimans	9,486	8,351	+ 1,135	+13.6	1,188	970	917	11.0
Person	29,164	25,914	+ 3,250	+12.5	4,198	2,487	1,539	5.9
Pitt	83,651	73,900	+ 9,751	+13.2	12,678	6,759	3,832	5.2
Polk	12,984	11,735	+ 1,249	+10.6	1,455	1,625	1,419	12.1
Randolph	91,861	76,358	+15,503	+20.3	11,867	6,476	10,112	13.2
Richmond	45,481	39,889	+ 5,592	+14.0	7,177	4,437	2,852	7.1
Robeson	101,577	84,842	+16,735	+19.7	20,365	8,638	5,008	5.9
Rockingham	83,426	72,402	+11,024	+15.2	11,972	7,790	6,842	9.4
Rowan	99,186	90,035	+ 9,151	+10.2	12,626	8,602	5,127	5.7
Rutherford	53,787	47,337	+ 6,450	+13.6	7,727	4,965	3,688	7.8
Sampson	49,687	44,954	+ 4,733	+10.5	7,442	4,731	2,022	4.5
Scotland	32,273	26,929	+ 5,344	+19.8	5,895	2,742	2,191	8.1
Stanly	48,517	42,822	+ 5,695	+13.3	6,447	4,352	3,600	8.4
Stokes	33,086	23,782	+ 9,304	+39.1	4,130	2,225	7,399	31.1
Surry	59,449	51,415	+ 8,034	+15.6	8,273	5,033	4,794	9.3
Swain	10,283	8,835	+ 1,448	+16.4	1,668	1,002	782	8.8
Transylvania	23,417	19,713	+ 3,704	+18.8	2,979	1,626	2,351	11.9
Tyrrell	3,975	3,806	+ 169	+ 4.4	569	510	110	2.9
Union	70,380	54,714	+15,666	+28.6	10,208	4,672	10,130	18.5

Table 1. (Continued)

State and County	Population Count April 1, 1980	Population Count April 1, 1970	Net Change 1970 to 1980 Amount	Net Change 1970 to 1980 Rate	Components of Change 1970 to 1980a Births	Components of Change 1970 to 1980a Deaths	Net Migration Amount	Net Migration Rate
Vance	36,748	32,691	+ 4,057	+12.4	5,838	3,595	1,814	5.5
Wake	300,833	229,006	+71,827	+31.4	37,390	17,764	52,201	22.8
Warren	16,232	15,810	+ 422	+ 2.7	2,381	1,957	- 2	0.0
Washington	14,801	14,038	+ 763	+ 5.4	2,486	1,320	- 403	- 2.9
Watauga	31,678	23,404	+ 8,274	+35.4	3,411	1,881	6,744	28.8
Wayne	97,054	85,408	+11,646	+13.6	16,800	7,408	2,254	2.6
Wilkes	58,657	49,524	+ 9,133	+18.4	8,148	4,329	5,314	10.7
Wilson	63,132	57,486	+ 5,646	+ 9.8	9,712	6,091	2,025	3.5
Yadkin	28,439	24,599	+ 3,840	+15.6	3,378	2,217	2,679	10.9
Yancey	14,934	12,629	+ 2,305	+18.3	1,914	1,321	1,712	13.6

*Rates are expressed as percentage of population at beginning of decade.

[a]Rate of natural increase may be obtained by algebraically subtracting the rate of migration change from the net change.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. U.S. Census of Population: 1970. Number of Inhabitants, North Carolina, Final Report PC(1)-35A.

U. S. Bureau of the Census. U.S. Census of Population: 1980. Number of Inhabitants, North Carolina, Final Feport PC 801-A35.

North Carolina State Board of Health, Annual Reports of Public Health Statistics, Part 2, 1970-1980.

Table 2. Components of Change in the Resident Population and Net Migration, by Counties, North Carolina: 1960 to 1970.*

State and County	Population count April 1, 1970	Population count April 1, 1960	Net change 1960 to 1970 Amount	Net change 1960 to 1970 Rate	Components of change 1960 to 1970 Births	Components of change 1960 to 1970 Deaths	Net Migration Amount	Net Migration Rate
State total	5,084,411	4,552,653	+531,758	+11.7	1,011,772	412,502	-67,512	- 1.5
Alamance	96,502	85,674	+ 10,828	+12.6	18,395	7,076	- 491	- 0.6
Alexander	19,466	15,625	+ 3,841	+24.6	3,326	1,425	+ 1,940	+12.4
Alleghany	8,134	7,734	+ 400	+ 5.2	1,372	879	- 93	- 1.2
Anson	23,488	24,962	- 1,474	- 5.9	5,041	2,533	- 3,982	-16.0
Ashe	19,571	19,768	- 197	- 1.0	3,698	1,974	- 1,921	- 9.7
Avery	12,655	12,009	+ 646	+ 5.4	2,399	1,153	- 600	- 5.0
Beaufort	35,980	36,014	- 34	- 0.1	7,005	3,883	- 3,156	- 8.8
Bertie	20,528	24,350	- 3,822	-15.7	4,733	2,416	- 6,139	-25.2
Bladen	26,477	28,881	- 2,404	- 8.3	5,518	2,723	- 5,199	-18.0
Brunswick	24,223	20,278	+ 3,945	+19.5	4,549	2,051	+ 1,447	+ 7.1
Buncombe	145,056	130,074	+ 14,982	+11.5	25,850	14,113	+ 3,245	+ 2.5
Burke	60,364	52,701	+ 7,663	+14.5	10,608	4,051	+ 1,106	+ 2.1
Cabarrus	74,629	68,137	+ 6,492	+ 9.5	13,672	6,121	- 1,059	- 1.6
Caldwell	56,699	49,552	+ 7,147	+14.4	12,423	4,302	- 974	-19.6
Camden	5,453	5,598	- 145	- 2.6	1,075	548	- 672	-12.0
Carteret	31,603	27,438	+ 4,165	+15.2	5,954	2,751	+ 962	+ 3.5
Caswell	19,055	19,912	- 857	- 4.3	3,665	1,672	- 2,850	-14.3
Catawba	90,873	73,191	+ 17,682	+24.2	17,031	6,197	+ 6,848	+ 9.3
Chatham	29,554	26,785	+ 2,769	+10.3	5,135	2,538	+ 172	+ 0.6
Cherokee	16,330	16,335	- 5	- 0.0	2,895	1,618	- 1,282	- 7.8

Table 2. (Continued)

State and County	Population Count April 1, 1970	Population Count April 1, 1960	Net change 1960 to 1970 Amount	Net change 1960 to 1970 Rate	Components of change 1960 to 1970 Births	Components of change 1960 to 1970 Deaths	Net migration Amount	Net migration Rate
Chowan	10,764	11,729	- 965	- 8.2	2,248	1,185	-2,028	-17.3
Clay	5,180	5,526	- 346	- 6.3	843	531	- 658	-11.9
Cleveland	72,556	66,048	+ 6,508	- 9.9	15,030	6,086	-2,436	- 3.7
Columbus	46,937	48,973	- 2,036	- 4.2	10,647	4,629	-8,054	-16.4
Craven	62,554	58,773	+ 3,781	+ 6.4	16,867	4,715	-8,371	-14.2
Cumberland	212,042	148,418	+63,624	+42.9	51,936	9,532	+21,220	+14.3
Currituck	6,976	6,601	+ 375	+ 5.7	1,110	853	+ 118	+ 1.8
Dare	6,995	5,935	+ 1,060	+17.9	1,260	819	+ 619	+10.4
Davidson	95,627	79,493	+16,134	+20.3	17,588	6,649	+5,195	+ 6.5
Davie	18,855	16,728	+ 2,127	+12.7	3,394	1,583	+ 316	+ 1.9
Duplin	38,015	40,270	- 2,255	- 5.6	8,172	3,787	-6,640	-16.5
Durham	132,681	111,995	+20,686	+18.5	23,999	10,919	+7,606	+ 6.8
Edgecombe	52,341	54,226	- 1,885	- 3.5	11,933	5,204	-8,614	-15.9
Forsyth	215,118	189,428	+26,690	+13.6	41,194	17,196	+ 692	+ 0.8
Franklin	26,820	28,755	- 1,935	- 6.7	5,320	2,810	-4,445	-15.4
Gaston	148,415	127,074	+21,341	+16.8	29,510	10,952	+2,783	+ 2.2
Gates	8,524	9,254	- 730	- 7.9	1,681	991	-1,420	-15.3
Graham	6,562	6,432	+ 130	+ 2.0	1,344	519	- 695	-10.8
Granville	32,762	33,110	- 348	- 1.1	6,361	2,983	-3,726	-11.3
Greene	14,967	16,741	- 1,774	-10.6	3,299	1,327	-3,746	-22.4
Guilford	288,645	246,520	+42,125	+17.1	54,650	20,755	+3,230	+ 3.3
Halifax	53,884	58,956	- 5,072	- 8.6	12,967	5,681	-12,358	-21.0
Harnett	49,667	48,236	+ 1,431	+ 3.0	10,039	4,733	-3,875	- 8.0
Haywood	41,710	39,711	+ 1,999	+ 5.0	8,011	3,614	-2,398	- 6.0
Henderson	42,804	36,163	+ 6,641	+18.4	7,340	4,128	+3,429	+ 9.5

Table 2. (Continued)

State and County	Population Count April 1, 1970	Population Count April 1, 1960	Net change 1960 to 1970 Amount	Net change 1960 to 1970 Rate	Components of change 1960 to 1970 Births	Components of change 1960 to 1970 Deaths	Net migration Amount	Net migration Rate
Hertford	24,439	22,718	+ 1,721	+ 7.6	4,742	2,069	- 952	- 4.2
Hoke	16,436	16,356	+ 80	+ 0.5	3,659	1,355	-2,224	-13.6
Hyde	5,571	5,765	- 194	- 3.4	988	737	- 445	- 7.7
Iredell	72,197	62,526	+ 9,671	+15.5	13,905	6,003	+1,769	+ 2.8
Jackson	21,593	17,780	+ 3,813	+21.4	3,208	1,650	+2,255	+12.7
Johnston	61,737	62,936	- 1,199	- 1.9	11,381	6,173	-6,407	-10.2
Jones	9,779	11,005	- 1.226	-11.1	2,047	912	-2,361	-21.5
Lee	30,467	26,561	+ 3,906	+14.7	6,427	2,609	+ 88	+ 0.3
Lenoir	55,204	55,276	- 72	- 0.1	11,572	4,872	-6,772	-12.3
Lincoln	32,682	28,814	+ 3,868	+13.4	6,089	2,685	+ 464	+ 1.6
McDowell	30,648	26,742	+ 3,906	+14.6	5,602	2,438	+ 742	+ 2.8
Macon	15,788	14,935	+ 853	+ 5.7	2,370	1,474	- 43	- 0.3
Madison	16,003	17,217	- 1,214	- 7.1	2,681	1,612	-2,283	-13.3
Martin	24,730	27,139	- 2,409	- 8.9	5,454	2,453	-5,410	-19.9
Mecklenburg	354,656	272,111	+82,545	+30.3	67,139	23,186	+38,592	+14.2
Mitchell	13,447	13,906	- 459	- 3.3	2,356	1,281	-1,534	-11.0
Montgomery	19,267	18,408	+ 859	+ 4.7	3,812	1,914	-1,039	- 5.6
Moore	39,048	36,733	+ 2,315	+ 6.3	8,177	3,950	-1,912	- 5.2
Nash	59,122	61,002	- 1,880	- 3.1	12,249	5,720	-8,409	-13.8
New Hanover	82,996	71,742	+11,254	+15.7	15,108	7,733	+3,879	+ 5.4
Northampton	23,099	26,811	- 3,712	-13.8	5,348	2,694	-6,366	-23.7
Onslow	103,126	86,208	+16,919	+19.6	29,321	3,974	-8,428	- 9.8
Orange	57,567	42,970	+14,597	+34.0	10,227	3,130	+7,500	+17.5
Pamlico	9,467	9,850	- 383	- 3.9	1,670	963	-1,090	-11.1
Pasquotank	26,824	25,630	+ 1,194	+ 4.7	5,488	2,644	-1,650	- 6.4

Table 2. (Continued)

State and County	Population count April 1, 1970	Population count April 1, 1960	Net change 1960 to 1970 Amount	Net change 1960 to 1970 Rate	Components of change 1960 to 1970 Births	Components of change 1960 to 1970 Deaths	Net migration Amount	Net migration Rate
Pender	18,149	18,508	- 359	- 1.9	3,443	1,868	-1,934	-10.4
Perquimans	8,351	9,178	- 827	- 9.0	1,517	959	-1,385	-15.1
Person	25,914	26,394	- 480	- 1.8	5,459	2,313	-3,626	-13.7
Pitt	73,900	69,942	+3,958	+ 5.7	14,764	6,387	-4,419	- 6.3
Polk	11,735	11,395	+ 340	+ 3.0	1,852	1,208	- 304	- 2.7
Randolph	76,358	61,497	+14,861	+24.2	13,223	5,167	+6,805	+11.1
Richmond	39,889	39,202	+ 687	+ 1.8	8,490	4,365	-3,438	- 8.8
Robeson	84,842	89,102	-4,260	- 4.8	22,521	8,294	-18,487	-20.7
Rockingham	72,402	69,629	+2,773	+ 4.0	14,532	6,438	-5,321	- 7.6
Rowan	90,035	82,817	+7,218	+ 8.7	14,986	7,493	- 275	- 0.3
Rutherford	47,337	45,091	+2,246	+ 5.0	8,878	4,479	-2,153	- 4.8
Sampson	44,954	48,013	-3,059	- 6.4	9,071	4,689	-7,441	-15.5
Scotland	26,929	25,183	+1,746	+ 6.9	5,812	2,513	-1,553	- 6.2
Stanly	42,822	40,873	+1,949	+ 4.8	7,602	3,664	-1,989	- 4.9
Stokes	23,782	22,314	+1,468	+ 6.6	4,343	1,857	-1,018	- 4.6
Surry	51,415	48,205	+3,210	+ 6.7	10,073	4,419	-2,444	- 5.1
Swain	8,835	8,387	+ 448	+ 5.34	1,930	925	- 557	- 6.6
Transylvania	19,713	16,372	+3,341	+20.4	3,639	1,393	+1,095	+ 6.7
Tyrrell	3,806	4,520	- 714	-15.8	730	527	- 917	-20.3
Union	54,714	44,670	+10,044	+22.5	10,599	4,337	+3,782	+ 8.5

Table 2. (Continued)

State and County	Population count April 1, 1970	Population count April 1, 1960	Net change 1960 to 1970 Amount	Net change 1960 to 1970 Rate	Components of change 1960 to 1970 Births	Components of change 1960 to 1970 Deaths	Net migration Amount	Net migration Rate
Vance	32,691	32,002	+ 689	+ 2.2	7,157	3,250	-3,218	-10.1
Wake	229,006	169,082	+59,924	+35.4	40,524	14,683	+34,083	+20.2
Warren	15,810	19,652	-3,842	-19.6	3,366	2,019	-5,189	-26.4
Washington	14,038	13,488	+ 550	+ 4.1	3,152	1,350	-1,252	- 9.3
Watauga	23,404	17,529	+5,875	+33.5	3,513	1,566	+3,928	+22.4
Wayne	85,408	82,059	+3,349	+ 4.1	19,761	6,900	-9,512	-11.6
Wilkes	49,524	45,269	+4,255	+ 9.4	9,455	4,080	-1,120	- 2.5
Wilson	57,486	57,716	- 230	- 0.4	12,393	5,610	-7,013	-12.2
Yadkin	24,599	22,804	+1,795	+ 7.9	4,427	2,049	- 583	- 2.6
Yancey	12,629	14,008	-1,379	- 9.8	2,453	1,263	-2,569	-18.3

*Rates are expressed as percentage of population at beginning of decade.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. U. S. Census of Population: 1960. Number of Inhabitants, North Carolina, Final Report PC(1)-35A.

U. S. Bureau of the Census. U. S. Census of Population: 1970. Final Population Counts, North Carolina, PC(VI)-35.

North Carolina State Board of Health, Annual Reports of Public Health Statistics, Part 2, 1960-1969 and Preliminary Report for 1970.

Table 3. Components of Change in the Resident Population and Net Migration, by Counties, North Carolina: 1950 to 1960*

State and County	Population count April 1, 1960	Population count April 1, 1950	Net Change 1950 to 1960 Amount	Net Change 1950 to 1960 Rate	Components of Change 1950 to 1960 Births	Components of Change 1950 to 1960 Deaths	Net Migration Amount	Net Migration Rate
State total	4,552,653	4,061,929	490,724	+12.1	1,156,150	333,937	-331,489	- 8.2
Alamance	85,674	71,220	+14,454	+20.3	20,303	5,163	- 686	- 1.0
Alexander	15,625	14,554	+ 1,071	+ 7.4	3,391	1,143	- 1,177	- 8.1
Alleghany	7,734	8,155	- 421	- 5.2	1,510	746	- 1,185	-14.5
Anson	24,962	26,781	- 1,819	- 6.8	7,076	2,296	- 6,599	-24.6
Ashe	19,768	21,878	- 2,110	- 9.6	4,975	1,708	- 5,377	-24.6
Avery	12,009	13,352	- 1,343	-10.1	2,997	829	- 3,511	-26.3
Beaufort	36,014	37,134	- 1,120	- 3.0	10,106	3,885	- 7,341	-19.8
Bertie	24,350	26,439	- 2,089	- 7.9	7,701	2,290	- 7,500	-28.4
Bladen	28,881	29,703	- 822	- 2.8	8,954	2,358	- 7,418	-25.0
Brunswick	20,278	19,238	+ 1,040	+ 5.4	5,413	1,637	- 2,736	-14.2
Buncombe	130,074	124,403	+ 5,671	+ 4.6	27,032	11,155	- 10,206	- 8.2
Burke	52,701	45,518	+ 7,183	+15.8	10,425	2,848	- 394	- 0.9
Cabarrus	68,137	63,783	+ 4,354	+ 6.8	15,642	4,491	- 6,797	-10.7
Caldwell	49,552	43,352	+ 6,200	+14.3	12,235	3,024	- 3,011	- 6.9
Camden	5,598	5,223	+ 375	+ 7.2	1,501	535	- 590	-11.3
Carteret	27,438	23,059	+ 4,379	+19.0	7,156	2,140	- 637	- 2.8
Caswell	19,912	20,870	- 958	- 4.6	5,530	1,551	- 4,937	-23.7
Catawba	73,191	61,794	+11,397	+18.4	17,522	4,472	- 1,653	- 2.7
Chatham	26,785	25,392	+ 1,393	+ 5.5	6,355	2,289	- 2,673	-10.5
Cherokee	16,335	18,294	- 1,959	-10.7	4,007	1,415	- 4,551	-24.9

Table 3. (Continued)

State and County	Population count April 1, 1960	Population count April 1, 1950	Net change 1950 to 1960 Amount	Net change 1950 to 1960 Rate	Components of Change 1950 to 1960 Births	Components of Change 1950 to 1960 Deaths	Net migration Amount	Net migration Rate
Chowan	11,729	12,540	- 811	- 6.5	3,750	1,145	- 3,416	-27.2
Clay	5,526	6,006	- 480	- 8.0	1,317	394	- 1,403	-23.4
Cleveland	66,048	64,357	+ 1,691	+ 2.6	17,239	4,553	- 10,995	-17.1
Columbus	48,973	50,621	- 1,648	- 3.3	15,408	4,231	- 12,825	-25.3
Craven	58,773	48,823	+ 9,950	+20.4	19,755	4,450	- 5,355	-11.0
Cumberland	148,418	96,006	+52,412	+54.6	47,067	7,064	+ 12,409	+12.9
Currituck	6,601	6,201	+ 400	+ 6.5	1,556	725	- 431	- 7.0
Dare	5,935	5,405	+ 530	+ 9.8	1,245	591	- 124	- 2.3
Davidson	79,493	62,244	+17,249	+27.7	17,013	4,798	+ 5,034	+ 8.1
Davie	16,728	15,420	+ 1,308	+ 8.5	3,708	1,293	- 1,107	- 7.2
Duplin	40,270	41,074	- 804	- 2.0	11,265	3,455	- 8,614	-21.0
Durham	111,995	101,639	+10,356	+10.2	25,195	8,182	- 6,657	- 6.5
Edgecombe	54,226	51,634	+ 2,592	+ 5.0	16,341	4,766	- 8,983	-17.4
Forsyth	189,428	146,135	+43,293	+29.6	41,690	13,140	+ 14,743	+10.1
Franklin	28,755	31,341	- 2,586	- 8.3	7,897	2,861	- 7,622	-24.3
Gaston	127,074	110,836	+16,238	+14.7	32,368	7,747	- 8,383	- 7.6
Gates	9,254	9,555	- 301	- 3.2	2,401	946	- 1,756	-18.4
Graham	6,432	6,886	- 454	- 6.6	1,651	401	- 1,704	-24.7
Granville	33,110	31,793	+ 1,317	+ 4.1	8,034	2,691	- 4,026	-12.7
Greene	16,741	18,024	- 1,283	- 7.1	5,546	1,332	- 5,497	-30.5
Guilford	246,520	191,057	+55,463	+29.0	55,314	15,349	+ 15,498	+ 8.1
Halifax	58,956	58,377	+ 579	+ 1.0	17,955	5,243	- 12,133	-20.8
Harnett	48,236	47,605	+ 631	+ 1.3	12,537	3,706	- 8,200	-17.2
Haywood	39,711	37,631	+ 2,080	+ 5.5	8,761	2,724	- 3,957	-10.5
Henderson	36,163	30,921	+ 5,242	+17.0	7,350	2,965	+ 857	+ 2.8

Table 3. (Continued)

State and County	Population count April 1, 1960	Population count April 1, 1950	Net Change 1950 to 1960 Amount	Net Change 1950 to 1960 Rate	Components of Change 1950 to 1960 Births	Components of Change 1950 to 1960 Deaths	Net migration Amount	Net migration Rate
Hertford	22,718	21,453	+ 1,265	+ 5.9	6,416	1,945	- 3,206	-14.9
Hoke**	16,356	14,937	+ 1,419	+ 9.5	5,158	1,097	- 2,642	-17.7
Hyde	5,765	6,479	- 714	-11.0	1,464	627	- 1,551	-23.9
Iredell	62,526	56,303	+ 6,223	+11.1	14,536	4,873	- 3,440	- 6.1
Jackson	17,780	19,261	- 1,481	- 7.7	3,931	1,301	- 4,111	-21.3
Johnston	62,936	65,906	- 2,970	- 4.5	15,658	5,104	- 13,524	-20.5
Jones	11,005	11,004	+ 1	0.0	3,342	869	- 2,472	-22.5
Lee	26,561	23,522	+ 3,039	+12.9	7,482	2,184	- 2,259	- 9.6
Lenoir	55,276	45,953	+ 9,323	+20.3	15,898	4,452	- 2,123	- 4.6
Lincoln	28,814	27,459	+ 1,355	+ 4.9	6,724	1,930	- 3,439	-12.5
McDowell	26,742	25,720	+ 1,022	+ 4.0	6,901	1,752	- 4,127	-16.0
Macon	14,935	16,174	- 1,239	- 7.7	3,457	1,161	- 3,535	-21.9
Madison	17,217	20,522	- 3,305	-16.1	3,703	1,431	- 5,577	-27.2
Martin	27,139	27,938	- 799	- 2.9	8,258	2,153	- 6,904	-24.7
Mecklenburg	272,111	197,052	+75,059	+38.1	63,996	17,656	+ 28,719	+14.6
Mitchell	13,906	15,143	- 1,237	- 8.2	3,465	1,185	- 3,517	-23.2
Montgomery	18,408	17,260	+ 1,148	+ 6.7	4,923	1,444	- 2,331	-13.5
Moore**	36,733	33,948	+ 2,785	+ 8.2	10,439	2,952	- 4,702	-13.9
Nash	61,002	59,919	+ 1,083	+ 1.8	17,103	5,462	- 10,558	-17.6
New Hanover	71,742	63,272	+ 8,470	+13.4	17,662	6,593	- 2,599	- 4.1
Northampton	26,811	28,432	- 1,621	- 5.7	8,020	2,361	- 7,280	-25.6
Onslow	82,706	42,047	+40,659	+96.7	22,516	2,853	+ 20,996	+49.9
Orange	42,970	34,435	+ 8,535	+24.8	9,532	2,381	+ 1,384	+ 4.0
Pamlico	9,850	9,993	- 143	- 1.4	2,440	882	- 1,701	-17.0
Pasquotank	25,630	24,347	+ 1,283	+ 5.3	7,396	2,414	- 3,699	-15.2

Table 3. (Continued)

State and County	Population count April 1, 1960	Population count April 1, 1950	Net change 1950 to 1960 Amount	Net change 1950 to 1960 Rate	Components of change 1950 to 1960 Births	Components of change 1950 to 1960 Deaths	Net migration Amount	Net migration Rate
Pender	18,508	18,423	+ 85	+ 0.5	4,784	1,616	- 3,083	-16.7
Perquimans	9,178	9,602	- 424	- 4.4	2,471	861	- 2,034	-21.2
Person	26,394	24,361	+ 2,033	+ 8.3	7,329	1,968	- 3,328	-13.7
Pitt	69,942	63,789	+ 6,153	+ 9.6	21,082	5,487	- 9,442	-14.8
Polk	11,395	11,627	- 232	- 2.0	2,435	1,080	- 1,587	-13.6
Randolph	61,497	50,804	+10,693	+21.0	13,296	3,791	+ 1,188	+ 2.3
Richmond	39,202	39,597	- 395	- 1.0	10,868	3,534	- 7,729	-19.5
Robeson	89,102	87,769	+ 1,333	+ 1.5	30,607	7,569	- 21,705	-24.7
Rockingham	69,629	64,816	+ 4,813	+ 7.4	17,558	5,159	- 7,586	-11.7
Rowan	82,817	75,410	+ 7,407	+ 9.8	18,481	5,984	- 5,090	- 6.7
Rutherford	45,091	46,356	- 1,265	- 2.7	10,280	3,476	- 8,069	-17.4
Sampson	48,013	49,780	- 1,767	- 3.5	13,643	4,093	- 11,317	-22.7
Scotland	25,183	26,336	- 1,153	- 4.4	8,388	2,358	- 7,183	-27.3
Stanly	40,873	37,130	+ 3,743	+10.1	8,867	2,697	- 2,427	- 6.5
Stokes	22,314	21,520	+ 794	+ 3.7	4,863	1,530	- 2,539	-11.8
Surry	48,205	45,593	+ 2,612	+ 5.7	11,802	3,428	- 5,762	-12.6
Swain	8,387	9,921	- 1,534	-15.5	2,454	716	- 3,272	-33.0
Transylvania	16,372	15,194	+ 1,178	+ 7.8	4,557	1,038	- 2,341	-15.4
Tyrrell	4,520	5,048	- 528	-10.5	1,190	504	- 1,214	-24.0
Union	44,670	42,034	+ 2,636	+ 6.3	11,213	3,518	- 5,059	-12.0

Table 3. (Continued)

State and County	Population count April 1, 1960	Population count April 1, 1950	Net change 1950 to 1960 Amount	Net change 1950 to 1960 Rate	Components of change 1950 to 1960 Births	Components of change 1950 to 1960 Deaths	Net migration Amount	Net migration Rate
Vance	32,002	32,101	- 99	- 0.3	9,136	2,790	- 6,445	-20.1
Wake	169,082	136,450	+32,632	+23.9	37,586	11,500	+ 6,545	+ 4.8
Warren	19,652	23,539	- 3,887	-16.5	6,160	1,909	- 8,138	-34.6
Washington	13,488	13,180	+ 308	+ 2.3	4,160	1,338	- 2,514	-19.1
Watauga	17,529	18,342	- 813	- 4.4	4,136	1,323	- 3,626	-19.8
Wayne	82,059	64,267	+17,792	+27.7	20,615	5,702	+ 2,879	+ 4.5
Wilkes	45,269	45,243	+ 26	+ 0.1	10,878	3,439	- 7,413	-16.4
Wilson	57,716	54,506	+ 3,210	+ 5.9	16,453	5,100	- 8,143	-14.9
Yadkin	22,804	22,133	+ 671	+ 3.0	4,865	1,594	- 2,600	-11.7
Yancey	14,008	16,306	- 2,298	-14.1	3,379	1,045	- 4,632	-28.4

* Rates are expressed as percentage of population at beginning of decade.

**Data adjusted to allow for transfer of Little River township from Hoke County to Moore County.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. Current Population Reports, Series P, No. 7, Components of Population Change, 1950 to 1960, for Counties, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, State Economic Areas, and Economic Subregions.